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SOVIET GUIDED MISSILE, CHEMICAL, AND
 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE WORK IN HUNGARY

PRODUCE V WEAPONS -- Rome, Bollettino Danubiano, 30 Jun 52

Verified reports have been received from well-informed sources that the Magyarovar, Diosgyor, Csepel, Pet, and Puzfo works have converted to the serial production of the latest type V-1 and V-2 weapons. An experimental and proving center is maintained under Soviet command at Hajmasker, near Lake Balaton.

SAYS US PREPARES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE -- Rome, Bollettino Danubiano, 30 Jun 52

Hungaria, a Hungarian emigre publication, has published an interesting and timely article in its latest issue on the real purpose of the Communist propaganda campaign which accuses the US of waging bacteriological warfare in Korea.

In the article, General Bartha, former Minister of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, who managed to escape from Hungary 2 years ago and is now living overseas, says that he learned of Soviet plans for chemical and bacteriological warfare directly from Soviet General Voroshilov, military commandant of Hungary.

Since the Hungarian chemical industry is highly developed, the Soviets started the production of various chemicals in Hungary for war purposes exclusively as early as 1946.

The most recent and terrible products of the Soviet chemical and bacteriological centers are elements "X" and "Y," which, according to Dr Brock Chisholm, Director General of the World Health Organization, are mightier than the atomic bomb. Soviet bacteriological weapons include the anthrax germ, which causes certain death when it enters the lungs.

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During World War II, Soviet scientists succeeded, with the help of Soviet spies in the US, in obtaining the secret formula of the most powerful poison in existence, the botulinus toxin, which, admixed to food or water or spread in the air, is 82 percent deadly. Another Soviet biological weapon is rickettsiae, which causes the so-called pure [true ?] typhus when injected into the human body by the bite of an insect artificially infected with them.

The Soviets were employing these and other bacteriological weapons against the Japanese near Shenhi [sic] as early as 1944, although war had not yet been declared between the USSR and Japan. After World War II, these bacteriological weapons were used in the liquidation of the enemies of the USSR and against dangerous deviationists and anti-Communists abroad. One of the persons liquidated was Laszlo Sullner, a document forger employed by the political police at Budapest. He managed to escape abroad and published several articles in Italian newspapers on the methods employed by the Soviet and Hungarian police. Last year, at Paris, Sullner had just begun to write a book in which he intended to give documentary evidence of his statements, when he died of a short and mysterious illness which the doctors were unable to diagnose.

According to General Bartha, Voroshilov informed him that the USSR was making progress in the bacteriological field and was ready to use this means not only in an offensive war but also in carrying out its revolutionary plans.

It is possible that besides waging a slanderous anti-Western propaganda campaign on the subject of the so-called bacteriological warfare in Korea, the USSR is also trying to create a pretext and a precedent for using its new chemical and bacteriological weapons in case of war.

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